Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)
10/521,576	NOGUCHI ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
KADE ARIANI	1651

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/Leon B Lankford/ Primary Examiner, Art U	nit 1651	
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Application No.

In response to applicant's argument that according to the claimed invention 100nM GIcNAc produced 43.7 mM NeuAc, an approximately 44% yield. This is significant improvement not taught or suggested by the cited art, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., 44% yield) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See In re Van Geuns, 98E Fzd 1111, 26 USPQ2d 1075 (Fed. Cir. 1939). Moreover, as mentioned above. Plumbridge & Virm teach the enzyme can be overproduced from a multicopy plasmid which would increase the capacity to convert GicNac-6-P to ManNac-6-P. Thus, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have recognized that the efficiency of the conversion could have been improved and product yield could have been increased by increasing the enzyme

In response to Applicant's argument is that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the elements of cited references to arrive at the claimed invention. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention as made could have been motivated to combine the prior at teachings and to modify the method of Kolzumi et al. by substituting N-acetylglucosanine 2-epimerase as taught by Plumbridge & Virnir in order to provide a prosting CMPN-acetylneuraminic acid (CMP-NeuAc) with predictable results of converting GIcNAc-6-P to ManNAc-6-P. The motivation as taught by Tabata et al. would be the potential of NeuAc related compounds for the development of therapeutics, and to provide an efficient process useful for the production of CMP-NeuAc by using inexpensive precursors (e.g. GIcNAc-6-P) for producing CMP-N-acetylneuraminic acid. The claim method would have been obvious because substitution of one known enzyme, in this case N-acetylglucosamine-6-phosphate 2-epimerase, would yield predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Moreover, Applicants amendments to the claims, new claims 8 and 9, raise new issues that would require further consideration and search.